

Checklist of rodents and insectivores of the Crimean Peninsula

Nikolay N. Tovpinets¹, Igor L. Evstafiev¹, Valeriy V. Stakheev²,
Andrey A. Lissovsky³

1 Centre of Hygiene and Epidemiology in the Republic of Crimea and city of Sevastopol, Russia **2** The Southern Scientific Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Rostov-on-Don, Russia **3** Zoological Museum of Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

Corresponding author: Valeriy V. Stakheev (stvaleriy@yandex.ru)

Academic editor: R. López-Antoñanzas | Received 3 April 2020 | Accepted 10 June 2020 | Published 13 July 2020

<http://zoobank.org/08C44E76-286B-4DC1-83F2-FE7603C7397A>

Citation: Tovpinets NN, Evstafiev IL, Stakheev VV, Lissovsky AA (2020) Checklist of rodents and insectivores of the Crimean Peninsula. ZooKeys 948: 121–127. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.948.51275>

Abstract

A dataset comprising 6806 records is presented of 17 (of total 24) rodent and insectivore species from the Crimean Peninsula collected during a 35-year period. All records are stored in the Public Mammal Database (Mammals of Russia; <http://rusmam.ru/>). The density of occurrence points allows visual evaluation of species distribution, even on large-scale maps. Each record contains the species name, locality description, and geographic coordinates, coordinate accuracy, date and author of the record, data source, and the method of species identification.

Keywords

Crimean Peninsula, insectivores, rodents, spatial distribution

Introduction

Small mammals [in particular, Rodentia (rodents) and Eulipotyphla (insectivores)] represent one of the most substantial components of the majority of terrestrial ecosystems. Being among the most diverse and abundant mammalian orders, rodents and insectivores play a critical role in maintaining the ecosystem. They also serve as reservoirs

of many infectious diseases of humans, livestock, and wildlife being thus important from the perspective of public health (Evstafiev 2017). It is not surprising that studies of rodent and insectivore diversity and distribution have a long history.

Crimean fauna is heterogeneous and consists of two sharply different groups of species, steppe and mountain (Puzanov 1949). Steppe species penetrated Crimea from the northeast of Black Sea region recently. Mountain fauna is rather autochthonous. Crimean Mountains provided refuge for forest related species during the last glaciation cycle (Markova 2011).

The history of mammalogical studies in the Crimean Peninsula has earlier been described by Dulitskiy (2001a, 2001b), whereas the general characteristics of the mammalian fauna of the Peninsula can be found in Nikolskiy (1891), Puzanov (1927), and Vshivkov (1966). However, information on rodents and insectivores provided in these publications is purely descriptive. More detailed account of the distribution, ecology, and medical and agricultural importance of these animals in the Crimean Peninsula has been reported by Tovpinets and Evstafiev (Tovpinets and Evstafiev 2010; Tovpinets 2012; Evstafiev 2015, 2016, 2017). However, these publications did not present specific data on all known localities for a given species, while maps and observation lists have geographical uncertainty and lack time references.

Here, we publish a checklist of rodent and insectivore records across the Crimean Peninsula for the first time. This checklist was based on comprehensive surveys of small mammals carried out from 1983 until 2018.

Insectivores are represented in Crimea by six species belonging to two families (Dulitskiy 2001a).

Family Erinaceidae Fischer, 1814

1. Northern white-breasted hedgehog *Erinaceus roumanicus* Barrett-Hamilton, 1900

Family Soricidae Fischer, 1814

2. Eurasian pygmy shrew *Sorex minutus* Linnaeus, 1766
3. Caucasian pygmy shrew *Sorex volnuchini* Ognev, 1921
4. Mediterranean water shrew *Neomys anomalus* Cabrera, 1907
5. Bicolored white-toothed shrew *Crocidura leucodon* Hermann, 1780
6. Lesser white-toothed shrew *Crocidura suaveolens* Pallas, 1811

Rodents are represented by 18 species belonging to 5 families.

Family Sciuridae Fischer, 1817

1. Red squirrel *Sciurus vulgaris* Linnaeus, 1758
2. Pygmy ground squirrel *Spermophilus pygmaeus* Pallas, 1778

Family Sminthidae Brandt, 1855

3. Southern birch mouse *Sicista lorigera* Nordmann, 1839

Family Allactagidae Vinogradov, 1925

4. Great jerboa *Allactaga major* Kerr, 1792

Family Cricetidae Fischer, 1817

5. Gray dwarf hamster *Cricetus migratorius* Pallas, 1773
6. Common hamster *Cricetus cricetus* Linnaeus, 1758
7. Muskrat *Ondatra zibethicus* Linnaeus, 1766
8. Northern mole vole *Ellobius talpinus* Pallas, 1770
9. Common vole *Microtus arvalis* Pallas, 1778
10. East European vole *Microtus rossiaemeridionalis* Ognev, 1924
11. Social vole *Microtus socialis* Pallas, 1773

Family Muridae Illiger, 1811

12. Pygmy wood mouse *Sylvaemus uralensis* Pallas, 1811
13. Steppe wood mouse *Sylvaemus witherbyi* Thomas, 1902
14. Yellow-necked wood mouse *Sylvaemus flavigollis* Melchior, 1834
15. House mouse *Mus musculus* Linnaeus, 1758
16. Mound-building mouse *Mus spicilegus* Petenyi, 1882
17. Norway rat *Rattus norvegicus* Berkenhout, 1769
18. Black rat *Rattus rattus* Linnaeus, 1758

Six species (*Erinaceus roumanicus*, *Sciurus vulgaris*, *Spermophilus pygmaeus*, *Allactaga major*, *Ondatra zibethicus*, and *Ellobius talpinus*) reported earlier for the Crimean Peninsula (Dulitskiy 2001a) have not been detected during our surveys because our methods are inadequate for these species. Two of them (*Sciurus vulgaris* and *Ondatra zibethicus*) have been recently introduced to the Crimean Peninsula (Dulitskiy 2001a).

In general, rodent and insectivore fauna of the Crimean Peninsula is depauperated. For instance, some species that are common in neighboring regions with similar environment such as Taman Peninsula and the northeast of Black Sea coast, are absent from Crimea. These include shrews of the superspecies *Sorex araneus* Linnaeus, 1758, the greater blind mole rat *Spalax microphthalmus* Güldenstädt, 1770, and Strands's birch mouse *Sicista strandi* Formosov, 1931 (Stakheev et al. 2017). Species, which are common in the Caucasus Mountains are also absent in mountainous Crimea (voles of the *Terricola* subgenus, and the dormice *Dryomys nitedula* Pallas, 1778 and *Glis glis* Linnaeus, 1766). However, the Caucasian pygmy shrew *Sorex volnuchini* has recently

been found in Crimea (Vega et al. 2020) but we have no information on this species in the current study.

From an ecological perspective, xerophilous species comprise the largest group, it includes nine species. Some xerophiles (*Spermophilus pygmaeus*, *Allactaga major*, *Cricetulus migratorius*, *Ellobius talpinus*, *Microtus socialis*, and *Mus spicilegus*) occur only in plains and submontane habitats, whereas other species (*Sylvaemus witherbyi* and *Crocidura leucodon*) invade mountains as well.

Dendrophile rodents and insectivores are represented by four species only (*S. vulgaris*, *Neomys anomalus*, *Sylvaemus flavigollis*, and *Sylvaemus uralensis*). Of them, the only true arboreal species *S. vulgaris* is not an aboriginal Crimean species but has been introduced to the peninsula.

A large group of species is associated with human settlements. Eleven species (*Crocidura suaveolens*, *Sylvaemus witherbyi*, *Sylvaemus uralensis*, *Sylvaemus flavigollis*, *Mus musculus*, *Rattus norvegicus*, *Rattus rattus*, *Microtus obscurus*, *Microtus socialis*, *Cricetus cricetus*, *Cricetulus migratorius*) have repeatedly been recorded in residential areas (Evtasiev 2016). However, only three species, the house mouse *Mus musculus*, Norway *Rattus norvegicus* and black rats *Rattus rattus*, are truly commensal. In addition, the common hamster *Cricetus cricetus* is often found in urban environment, e.g., from the outskirts to the central regions of the city of Simferopol (Surov et al. 2016).

Taxonomic coverage

The dataset contains 6806 records of rodent and insectivore species from the Crimean Peninsula (Table 1).

Table 1. Number of records of rodents and insectivores collected in the Crimean Peninsula.

| Nº | Species | Number of records |
|----|---|-------------------|
| 1 | <i>Sorex</i> cf. <i>minutus</i> (<i>S. minutus</i> or <i>S. volnuchini</i>) | 42 |
| 2 | <i>Neomys anomalus</i> | 10 |
| 3 | <i>Crocidura leucodon</i> | 108 |
| 4 | <i>Crocidura suaveolens</i> | 649 |
| 5 | <i>Sicista lorigera</i> | 38 |
| 6 | <i>Cricetulus migratorius</i> | 337 |
| 7 | <i>Cricetus cricetus</i> | 9 |
| 8 | <i>Microtus socialis</i> | 787 |
| 9 | <i>Microtus arvalis</i> | 7 |
| 10 | <i>Microtus rossiameridionalis</i> | 3 |
| 11 | <i>Microtus</i> cf. <i>arvalis</i> (<i>M. arvalis</i> and <i>M. rossiameridionalis</i>) | 571 |
| 12 | <i>Sylvaemus uralensis</i> | 579 |
| 13 | <i>Sylvaemus witherbyi</i> | 2021 |
| 14 | <i>Sylvaemus flavigollis</i> | 308 |
| 15 | <i>Mus musculus</i> | 1082 |
| 16 | <i>Mus spicilegus</i> | 247 |
| 17 | <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> | 7 |
| 18 | <i>Rattus rattus</i> | 1 |

Taxonomic ranks

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Chordata

Class: Mammalia

Order: Eulipotyphla, Rodentia

Family: Erinaceidae, Soricidae, Sminthidae, Cricetidae, Muridae

Genus: *Sorex*, *Neomys*, *Crocidura*, *Sicista*, *Cricetulus*, *Cricetus*, *Microtus*, *Sylvaemus*, *Mus*, *Rattus*

Species: *Sorex* cf. *minutus*, *Neomys anomalus*, *Crocidura leucodon*, *Crocidura suaveolens*, *Sicista lorigera*, *Cricetulus migratorius*, *Cricetus cricetus*, *Microtus socialis*, *Microtus arvalis*, *Microtus rossiameridionalis*, *Sylvaemus uralensis*, *Sylvaemus witherbyi*, *Sylvaemus flavigollis*, *Mus musculus*, *Mus spicilegus*, *Rattus norvegicus*, *Rattus rattus*

Spatial coverage

The data set covers the entire Crimean Peninsula. Coordinate box: 44°23'N to 46°13'N Latitude; 32°28'E to 36°38'E Longitude.

Temporal coverage

The data were collected from 1983 to 2018.

Method

The major part of the data set was obtained during epizootiological survey of the Crimean Peninsula. Mammals were captured using small spring snap-traps (120 × 55 mm) deposited for one night in a line of 50–100 traps with a distance of 5 m between them and baited with bread and sunflower oil. The voucher specimens are stored in the personal collection N. Tovpinets, Simpheropol (zootonik@gmail.com). Data on *Cricetus cricetus*, *Rattus norvegicus*, and *Rattus rattus* were obtained via direct observations and/or detection of the traces of their activities (tracks, burrows, etc.).

Dataset description

Each record contains species name after Lissovsky et al. (2019), geographic coordinates, description of locality and habitat, coordinate accuracy (in meters), date and author of the record, data source (museum specimen, photo availability etc.), type of

information used for species identification (morphology, cytogenetics, genetics, etc.), and relative abundance per 100 traps/nights.

The dataset is compiled in the public database ‘Mammals of Russia’ (<http://rusmam.ru/>; Lissovsky et al. 2018), where all records are validated by experts.

Character encoding: UTF-8;

Language: Russian/English;

License: Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International = CC BY 4.0;

Digital identifiers: http://rusmam.ru/sample/records?id=2_b9486

Acknowledgments

We thank B. Krasnov and N. Nedialkov for their valuable comments and corrections of the manuscript.

This study was supported by the Russian Science Foundation; Grant number 18-14-00093.

References

Dulitskiy AI (2001a) Mammals of Crimea. Crimean educational-pedagogical state publishing house, Simferopol, 224 pp.

Dulitskiy AI (2001b) Biodiversity of Crimea. Mammals: history, status, protection, perspectives. Sonat, Simferopol, 208 pp.

Evstafiev IL (2015) The results of a thirty-year study of small mammals of Crimea. Part 1. Introduction, fauna composition, distribution. Proceedings of the Theriological School 13: 20–34. <https://doi.org/10.15407/ptt2015.13.020>

Evstafiev IL (2016) The results of a thirty-year study of small mammals of Crimea. Part 2. Species ecology. Proceedings of the Theriological School 14: 103–120. <https://doi.org/10.15407/ptt2016.14.103>

Evstafiev IL (2017) The results of a thirty-year study of small mammals of Crimea. Part 3. Fauna of parasites and epizootology. Proceedings of the Theriological School 15: 111–135. <https://doi.org/10.15407/ptt2017.15.111>

Lissovsky AA, Sheftel BI, Saveljev AP, Ermakov OA, Kozlov YA, Smirnov DG, Stakheev VV, Glazov DM (2019) Mammals of Russia: species list and applied issues. Archives of Zoological Museum of Moscow State University. 56: 1–191.

Lissovsky AA, Sheftel BI, Stakheev VV, Ermakov OA, Smirnov DG, Glazov DM, Strelnikov DP, Ekonomov AV, Titov SV, Obolenskaya EV, Kozlov YA, Saveljev AP (2018) Creating an integrated information system for the analysis of mammalian fauna in the Russian Federation and the preliminary results of this information system. Russian Journal of Theriology 17(2): 85–90. <https://doi.org/10.15298/rusjtheriol.17.2.04>

Markova AK (2011) Small mammals from Palaeolithic sites of the Crimea. *Quaternary International* 231: 22–27. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.quaint.2010.07.016>

Nikolskiy AM (1891) Vertebrates of Crimea. Printing House of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, 484 pp.

Puzanov II (1929) Fauna of Crimea. Krymizdat, Simferopol, 34 pp.

Puzanov II (1949) Peculiarity of the Crimean fauna and its origin. *Proceedings of Gorkiy State University* 14: 5–32.

Stakheev VV, Bogdanov AS, Kornienko SA, Makarikov AA, Fomina ES (2017) Small mammals of the Taman Peninsula. *Polythematic online scientific journal of Kuban State Agrarian University* 131(07): 700–708. <https://doi.org/10.21515/1990-4665-131-059>

Surov AV, Poplavskaya NS, Bogomolov PL, Kropotkina MV, Katzman EA, Feoktistova NY, Tovpinetz NN (2016) Synurbization of the common hamster (*Cricetus cricetus* L., 1758). *Russian Journal of Biological Invasions* 7(1): 69–76. <https://doi.org/10.1134/S2075111716010094>

Tovpinets NN (2012) Statistical structure of the population of small mammals of Crimea. In: Zagorodnyuk Igor (Eds) *Dynamics of biodiversity. Collection of scientific reports*. Publishing house of Luhansk Taras Shevchenko national University, Lugansk, 150–153.

Tovpinets NN, Evstafiev IL (2010) Distribution and population dynamics of *Micromammalia* in Crimea. *Proceedings of the Theological School* 10: 95–106. <https://doi.org/10.15407/ptt2010.10.095>

Vega R, McDevitt AD, Stojak J, Mishta A, Wójcik JM, Kryštufek B, Searle JB (2020) Phylogeographical structure of the pygmy shrew: revisiting the roles of southern and northern refugia in Europe. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society* 129(4): 901–917. <https://doi.org/10.1093/biolinnean/blz209>

Vshivkov FN (1966) Mammals. Krym, Simferopol, 88 pp.

Supplementary material I

Cadastre of Rodents and Insectivores of the Crimean Peninsula

Authors: Nikolay N. Tovpinets, Igor L. Evstafiev, Valeriy V. Stakheev, Andrey A. Lissovsky
Data type: morphological, genetic

Explanation note: The dataset contains 6806 records of 17 (out of 23) rodent and insectivore species from the Crimean Peninsula, collected during a 35-year period mainly during epizootological surveys of the peninsula.

Copyright notice: This dataset is made available under the Open Database License (<http://opendatacommons.org/licenses/odbl/1.0/>). The Open Database License (ODbL) is a license agreement intended to allow users to freely share, modify, and use this Dataset while maintaining this same freedom for others, provided that the original source and author(s) are credited.

Link: <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.948.51275.suppl1>